

A. NOVI-BELGII L., var. LITOREUS Gray. Edges of salt marshes and seashore, occasional.

A. PUNICEUS L. Swamps, very common throughout. This is the plant with the large, vivid, pale-blue flowers. A beautiful pink form was found in rich soil by the road in Edmunds, Sept. 9, 1929.

A. UMBELLATUS Mill. Moist soil, very common throughout. There are hundreds of acres covered with this aster, which often grows to a height of 15 dm. It is the most conspicuous species of the group, with beautiful cream-white flowers in mid-August.

A. ACUMINATUS Michx. Woods and clearings, very common.

A. NEMORALIS Ait. Boggy meadows and peat bogs at Roque Bluffs, Cutler, and Wass Island; stony edge of Bog Lake, Northfield (*M. A. Barber*, Aug. 27, 1898; *C. H. Knowlton*, Sept. 7, 1929).

A. NEMORALIS Ait., var. MAJOR Peck (var. *Blakei* Porter). Edge of peat bogs, Roque Bluffs and East Machias.

HINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

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## A NEW STATION FOR CALLUNA

E. W. LITTLEFIELD

ON May 18, 1930, while inspecting some state plantations on the "Mountain Pond" area in Franklin County, New York, in company with Mr. E. J. Eliason, the writer discovered a patch of the European Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*, Hull). This plant formed a mat about a square yard in extent on the south edge of a plantation of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*, L.) located along the so-called "Slush Pond Road" in the town of Brighton (Twp. 18, Great Tract # 1, Macomb's Purchase), about three miles north of "Paul Smith's".

The occurrence of this species so far out of its known range and in an area which has for many years been wild forest land was thought sufficiently unusual to put on record, and a specimen was accordingly submitted to Dr. Homer D. House, State Botanist, who confirmed the identification. According to House's "Annotated List"<sup>1</sup> only one verified report of the occurrence of *Calluna* in New York State has been made previously. This was from Rensselaer County, quite outside the Adirondack region. Reports of the establishment of *Calluna* at two stations in the central part of the State, one in Oneida and the other in Herkimer County, have never been substantiated, though according to Dr. House there is some historical evidence to support the claim made in Paine's "Catalogue" (1865) that plants were actually brought into those localities from Massachusetts.

<sup>1</sup> N. Y. State Mus. Bull. 254: 551-2. 1924.

The Mountain Pond area, referred to above, is the site of some of the earliest reforestation projects carried on by the state. The particular plantation of Scotch pine near which the *Calluna* was found was set out in 1908, from stock grown in the state nurseries. A short distance west of this, however, in 1905, there were planted some 300,000 white pine (*P. Strobus*, L.) imported from nurseries at Halstenbeck, Germany. On other parts of the tract, also, a considerable amount of sowing was done, in 1905 and 1906, with various forest tree seeds, including both Scotch pine and Norway spruce. The presence of the *Calluna* along the road which affords the principal if not the only means of access to the tract from the main highway suggests the possibility that its seeds may have been distributed there during some of the operations referred to above.

In certain other instances where European heaths have become established in North America, notably at Nantucket, Mass.,<sup>2</sup> and in New York State (loc. cit.) its introduction has been associated with importations of forest trees from northern Europe.

In the present case, the imported white pine stock of German origin would appear to have been the logical agent in the bringing of *Calluna* on to the area. Whether the Scotch pine and Norway spruce seed used in the sowing operations could have been instrumental in this regard seems more problematical. A systematic search among both seeded and planted areas, as well as among other plantations of imported stock in the same region, might disclose other patches of *Calluna* which would throw further light on this question.

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT,  
Albany, New York.

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CORONILLA VARIA IN MICHIGAN.—I have a small summer home on Lakeville Lake in the northeastern section of Oakland County, Michigan. For several years I have been informed from time to time by different residents of the vicinity that a Mr. Potter, who lives on the outskirts of the Village of Lakeville, had growing in his yard a "strange clover or vetch," and knowing my interest in botany, it was stated that some of it would be brought to me for identification. However, it was not until June of last summer that Mr. Potter brought to my place specimens of the plant. While I had botanized the locality

<sup>1</sup> RHODORA 10: 173-179. 1908; Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 41: 415-16. 1914.